The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

AS WE PASS ALONG.

In the cars and on the boat,
As we pass along;
Love and friendship all afloat,
Bleeding hearts beneath the coat,
In the cars and on the boat,
As we pass along.

Tales of sorrow fill the eye,
As we pass along,
Trickling tears cannot deny,
Blighted hopes that you and I,
See in others passing by,
As we pass along.

Weeping, hoping, when we part,
As we pass along;
Dearest memories of the heart
Meet us, thrill us with a dart,
When we stop and when we start,
As we pass along.

On the field we meet a brother,
As we pass along;
In the cars we meet a mother,
Weeping sadly for another,
Killed or wounded, like some other,
As we pass along.

May the angels come and greet us,
As we pass along,
Let no deeper sorrow meet us;
Meet we none who can defeat us;
Guardian spirits thus entreat us;
As we pass along.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A drunken man, who was standing upon the platform of a car of the down passenger train on the Reading Railroad, a few days ago, lost his hat, and, with the foolhardiness common to persons in his condition, jumped off after it while the train was running at a speed of forty miles an hour, and was thrown against a bank. Instant death or mortal injury would naturally have been expected as the result of this rash leap; but when the train was stopped, and backed to the spot where the man lay, he was found unhurt, and coolly cursing the conductor for leaving him behind.

FEARFUL FALL OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—A few weeks ago, a lad in his fourteenth year, Johnny Rives, son of the late John C. Rives, Esq., arose from his bed in the still hours of the night, and, passing out of his chamber window, fell *thirty feet* to the ground, without sustaining serious injury. In his descent, he in some manner struck and broke a window of the chamber below his own. The family were thus alarmed, and when some of them descended to him, he was upon his hands and knees, endeavoring to rise, which he immediately did with slight assistance, and then walked up to his chamber again. Dr. Wells, of Bladensburg, near which place the family resides, and Dr. Lincoln, of Washington were promptly summoned, and as promptly congratulated an anxious family on the providential escape of the lad from all injury, except some slight scratches and bruises.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Elderberries.

These make a very good wine, which is estimated as a tonic, and for its port-wine flavor. One quart of juice should be diluted with four quarts of water, and the addition of three pounds of sugar will generally be found sufficient. The mixture must be allowed to work for three or four weeks, and the cask be kept constantly full, which insures the expulsion of all the sediment through the bunghole. After this, let the cask be closed so as to be air-tight, and in about a year you will have a healthful, delicious beverage that may be darkend—in moderation—with impunity. We have now a quantity in bottles which we made in 1858-9

Elderberries are also a remarkable fruit when dried. As they grow in great abundance in nearly all the States, the young people would find it profitable to gather and dry them for market.

Green Corn Pudding.—Take of green corn full in the milk, twelve ears, and grate them. To this add one quart of sweet milk, one-quarter of a pound of fresh butter, four eggs well beaten, peper and salt as much as deemed necessary; stir in the ingredients well together, and bake in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients well together, and brake in a buttered dish. Some add to the other ingredients a quarter of a pound of fine sugar and eat with sauce. It is an excelent dish, cold or warm with meat or sauce.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.—A gentleman just returned from a trip to the West informs us, that while on a train thirty miles from Chicago, the engineer, on approaching a bridge, discovered a child struggling in the water. With most heroic courage he instantly gave the signal for stopping the train, then running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and jumped from the locomotive into the water. When the train had stopped, the brave fellow was climbing up the bank of the river with it in his arms. The name of this brave engineer is Charles N. Thompson, and he is a a native of Taunton, Mass.

DO NOT be discouraged by difficulties, nor vex yourselves with what may be the final results of your efforts. Just go on quietly and diligently, seizing hold of every occasion for improvement, and acquire habits of industry, which will form your characters, and stick t o you through life. The likelihood is, that by this simple cut persevering course—a course unmarked by any great effort—you will pass the idle, the dissipated, and the timorous, realizing those rewards which usually wait on well directed enterprise.—*Chambers' Miscellany.*

From our Hundred Days' Boys.

BALTIMORE STATION,
JULY 25th, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—Fortunately for us, as well as the Government, this regiment has crossed its native borders and been launched hundreds of miles nearer the rebel foe. On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock we as a full regiment, left the renowned Camp Curtin together with its bright and dull associations, and after a two hours' march with knapsacks well filled and through almost impenetrable darkness we reached and entered a large train of soldiers' cars on the Northern Central railroad. After being securely seated we were compelled to undergo an apparently unnecessary delay of a couple of hours At midnight, however, and the sound was welcome, the shrill blast of the locomotive gave the signal for readiness and soon we were coursing our way, at a slow rate, however to Baltimore. Nothing of unusual moment occurred to mar the usual disagreeableness of a nights ride in an unfurnished soldier car over an unfinished railroad, or, if finished, not substantially and safely built. Sleeping, to some, at least, in this condition, was out of the question; but as a soldier's life is full of such embarrassments and inconveniences, this can be considered one of the least. Ere we reached this depot, and some sixteen miles from it, a scene met our eyes that proved conclusively that rathless and depredating hands had perpetrated a deed through a degrading and inhuman motive. This scene was the ruins of bridges on the Northern Central Railroad that spanned rivers nigh this station. Two bridges were completely destroyed by fire by the the rebels, the track torn up for some distance and the telegraph wires cut to prevent immediate communication. This act of audacity and incendiarism proves the foe we have to contend with; they will retaliate to every similar raid on our part and will add fire to rapine, and blood to fire No rash or inconsiderate steps should, therefore, be taken by our Government, as the enemy will then see much sooner the error of their ways and the sooner flee from it.

Many a soldier, as he crossed the spot where the destruction by the rebels was visible, could be heard vowing to avenge this audacious insult, and others no doubt vowed the same vow inwardly. Others of the regiment considered it but a trifling affair and only served, as a lesson to keep the North on the alert and urge it to still greater activity. Should such acts be of daily occurrence in our midst, those of an apathetic disposition would then be aroused to a proper apprehension of the wants of the hour—those of an indifferent feeling as to the issues of the present conflict would then be compelled to *feel* which side loved the country most—and those who are opposed to the Union and dwell securely in our midst would then think of the imminent danger they were in, and act in immediate response to the call of their country.

Wednesday. July 26.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock A. M. we left the Baltimore depot and marching through the city encamped at a point on the Falls road, about five miles from Baltimore. This march will be long remembered by our regiment, from the fact that it was the first time in the history of this war that some of the men ever marched with knapsacks on their backs and a gun upon their shoulders. Though the distance was comparatively short and the road good, yet many could be seen resting on roadside and anxiously looking forward to the end of the journey. The distance we marched almost constrained some to believe we were marching directly for the seat of war in the Shenandoah; so that when we did reach our camp you may rest assured the order to halt was welcome to all, both large and small. Tents have been erected and we think we are now in permanent quarters. The situation is good—shade and water both convenient; and although we are not as near the city as some wish, yet this circumstance will surely not prevent more soldierly like bearing and constancy of duty.

I have not secured any definite or official statement of the number of our regiment, but it is believed by the most of us, who have received the information through madame rumor; we are the 195th Regiment Penna. Vols. It is commanded by Col. Joseph W. Fisher—the other staff and line officers you no doubt have ere this heard. It will please the many friends of Adjt. John Willoughby to know that he has been made Quartermaster. The Captain of this company (E) to which the squad from Huntingdon attached itself is Thomas E. Caldwell, formerly a captain in the Fifth Reserves. The other part of this company is mainly from Columbia, Lancaster county.

I send you the names of those who left the ancient borough and have attached themselves to this regiment:

Henry L. Africa, Charles H. Anderson, Charles E. Campbell, John M. Cunningham, Howard Crewitt, James Hight, William Kiester, Hugh Lindsay, John M. Maguire, Oliver McNeil, John Miller, George A. Nash, Robert Rahm, A. C. Snyder, James Stewart, Orlando S. Swoope. W. D. Westbrook, H. C. Willoughby, James Watson, Bennett Willoughby, George H. Zeigler.

The boys of this company are all well and the health of the regiment in general, is also good. Those who have not yet smelt gunpowder are dsirous of having a brush with the enemy, who, we learn, are again on another raid. "JUNTO"

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

A "Wild" Train Dashed into another Going down a Mountain Side.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* was a passenger on the train from Chattanooga to Nashville, which on the 29th ult., met with what might have been a dreadful catastrophe. The road passes over the Cumberland Mountains. On the eastern slope the train is pushed up, but on the western slope the train slides down, its motion arrested by a close application of the brakes, and, if necessary, a reversal of the engine. About midnight of the day in question, the correspondent was asleep, but was startled suddenly into wakefulness by an unusual, extraordinary noise. On looking thro' the glass door at the end of the car its origin was manifest; he beheld a sight which no mortal man, have once looked upon, could ever forget.

Two trains had started at the same time as the one in which he rode. It was about half way down the mountain, (the grade being very steep,) about two miles from the foot of the grade. The two trains in the rear were at the usual distance, 'when suddenly,' exclaims the correspondent, as if the brakes were out of order, and would not work, the train behind us started forward with the rapidity of lightning, and came tearing furiously toward us. Our engineer put on all steam in the endeavor to escape; the engineer of the crazy train reversed his engine, but it was all in vain. The train was under too much headway! It was when it had reached to less than one hundred yards of us that I awoke and looked out. Like a destroying demon, bent on our annihilation, seemed the terrible engine. Its wheels were running in a reverse direction, but under the fearful force it had previously acquired, it would no longer obey the motion of the wheels.

It was sliding onward to destroy us, and at times the wheels, fixed upon the track, and balanced between the two forces, one urging the locomotive forward, the other endeavoring to pull it back, tore from the rails a stream of fire, Then the reversing force w'ld whirl them round for a moment with the most awful rapidity.

I rushed toward the hind end of the car with the design of leaping out. By this time the monster behind us had nearly reached the end of the car. The next instant our train was struck and bounded forward for a few feet, as if shot from a cannon, still, however, remaining upon the track. We struck again, and this time our car, and I know not how many others, was thrown entirely from the rails. The fearful speed at which we had been going in our endeavor to escape the pursuing engine now insured our destruction. A mad rush onward of about twenty feet, a dreadful sound as we ripped up the rails and ties underneath us; then a lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other; and the huge box in which we were confined rolling and tumbling down into a gorge of the Cumberland Mountains.

During the few seconds of the descent before the stroke, the whole dread reality of the situation stood like an awful picture before my eyes. I felt palpably that the next instant I should probably be a mass of quivering, shapeless flesh; yet, strange to say, I did not, as many are said to do under such circumstances, recall my past life, nor did I bestow a thought upon the future; all the faculties of my soul were concentrated in the awful present. The crash came; a bump and a roll, and all was still. There was no light in the car, and the absolute darkness into which we were plunged, the wailing and moaning of those who were hurt, the sickening smell of fresh human blood, the fearful uncertainty as to the fate of those on board whom you loved, the consciousness that the next instant you yourself might be crushed to atoms, all these things formed an awful combination of horrors.

There was another crash above us; again the car turned over, but that last turn of our car raised in my mind the idea that the whole of the following train, with its locomotive, might come down and grind us all to powder. Then came the burning, hoping almost despairing desire to get outside of the ruined car.

Dashing through a glass door, I finally emerged from the car. Let me tell you what I saw. The accident had taken place upon an embankment The two passenger cars of our train had rolled down about 60 feet, finally resting against the trees. The locomotive which had run into us had passed on with several of its cars, not leaving the track. Four of them had tumbled off on the other side of the embankment from us. One had rolled down on our side, just ahead of our two passenger cars. Another was resting with its fore end upon the top of the car in which I rode, its wheels thrust into our car, its hind end resting against the embankment, about half-way down to our car, and thus actually forming an immense bridge, under which a man could walk upright.

For the space of thirty or forty feet where the car had run after leaving the rails, and before tumbling down the embankment, there was not a single tie or rail remaining, nothing but the rough stones which had formed the ballasting of the road.

When lights were procured, there were found two score bruised, cut, lacerated and stunned; but, strange to say, not one person, so far as I could learn, was killed outright! So wonderful seemed our preservation that I think no one failed to attribute it to the gracious interposition of Almighty God, and to return to Him—some perhaps for the first time in their lives—hearty, earnest, fervent thanks.

Revelation of a Murder Concealed for nearly Three Years.

The Laporte (Ind.) *Democrat* contains a long account of the arrest of a man named Steitz, in that county for a murder committed in August of 1861, nearly three years ago. The facts in brief are these: Steitz was building a saw mill a few miles north of Laporte, and had in his employ a man named Von Jesseda, both being Germans. These men had frequent quarrels about money, which Von Jesseda alleged that Steitz owed him for work done, and refused to pay. The two men, during the warm weather, were in the habit of sleeping in a hay-mow, Steitz being a bachelor and his sister keeping house for him.

On the morning of the 19th of August the old quarrel was renewed, and the men got to scuffling in the mow, and finally both fell through to the barn floor, Von Jesseda not being dressed. Von J. ran to the house, his hand bleeding. Steitz followed him, and as soon as he came within reach struck him a severe blow on the head with an iron bar which he had picked up knocking him down senseless. Being near the cellar-way when he fell, Steitz kicked him down into the cellar; and, fearing that his work was not fully accomplished, he followed down, and pounded him with a board for some time. The whole transaction at the house was witnessed by Mary Steitz, who was aroused from her sleep by the noise at the door. She endeavored to dissuade her brother from his purpose, but he rudely thrust her back into another part of the room. After he had beaten the body some time, he came out of the cellar, leaving the body where it fell. He then left the place, and did not return until the next day. As soon as Mary Steitz could dress herself and get ready, she left the house, and went to a house where Jacob Franzen was working, to whom she was engaged to be married. She told him all that had happened, and that she was afraid to remain there any longer unless he was there. They agreed to get married soon, possibly the next day. The day after the occurrence they went back to the house, and remained there; Steitz also returned that day or the next; and the night after his return, Franzen and Mary heard him working down in the cellar, and at one time heard a dead, heavy noise, like the falling of a heavy body, which they supposed to be made by Steitz throwing the corps into the grave which he dug for it. During the time he was occupied at the burial, he came up stairs four or five times, and drank whisky, in order to nerve himself for the work.

The Franzens agreed to say nothing about the matter, on account of the disgrace it would bring upon the family. But later Mary wrote to a sister, a Mrs. Brown, in Germany, stating what had occurred. After a time the Browns immigrated to Indiana and the old partnership quarrel between them and Steitz was renewed, when Brown, becoming exasperated, threatened to expose the murder. Steitz dared him to do so. The Franzens, fearing what had occurred, thought it was time to unveil the whole matter to the authorities, and upon their information Steitz was arrested. On digging for the body in the cellar only a small portion was found. On being asked to make a clean breast of the matter Steitz did so, stating that he had subsequently taken up the body and burned it. It seems, however, that the body was so much decomposed that he did not get all of it. The murderer was fully committed for trial.

This is certainly a very curious case, and in ordinary times would create as much excitement in a community as a big battle does now.

The Match Business.

The manufacture of friction matches was begun in this country in 1835. The Germans claim to have discovered the process at about the same time and it is probable that like many other discoveries and inventions, that both parties developed the idea simultaneously. The new impost duties have developed some facts in this branch of manufactures, which, like many others, were not before generally known. Messrs. Byam, Carlton & Company, of this city commenced the manufacture of matches in 1835, and are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country, having held the patent for 21 years. They have one factory at Erving, two at Athol, two at Ashburnham, Mass., one at Benton one at Kendall's Mills, and one at Waterville, Maine, eight in all, besides the establishment in Boston. They consume at these different factories five thousand cords of wood per annum, mostly sapling pine. Their establishment in Boston is a brick block on Friend street, 80x75 and six stories in height, where the matches are dipped, finished and packed, in which process five hundred pounds of brimstone are used daily, and twenty thousand lbs. of glue per annum, for mixing the composition for the end of the match. They manufacture fourteen million four hundred and forty thousand matches per day, and under the new law, which requires a one cent stamp for each bunch, they will pay a tax of $1,400 per day, or nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The revenue which the government will derive throughout the country, from the apparently small branch of manufactures, will not be less than three and a half millions per annum.—*Boston Bulletin.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURRENCY.—One of our friends, who has been made a speculator by force of circumstances, was yesterday relating to us what, a hundred dollars in currency had done for him since the war commenced. In '61 he exchanged the above amount for one hundred dollars in gold, paying a premium of four dollars and fifty cents for it. The issue of greenbacks, which followed soon after, sent up the price of gold to twenty per cent., when he sold his one hundred dollars for that much premium, making a handsome little sum. Finding that the premium on gold kept increasing, he bought the next day, investing his one hundred dollars with what he had made. In the course of three or four days he sold again, and in a week he sold again at the end of which time he found that he doubled his money.

He pursued the same course with his two hundred dollars until gold finally reached 72 per cent., when he sold again, his proceeds amounted to between $700 and $800. This he invested in mess pork (at $15 per barrel. believing there would be, as there was, a reaction in gold), which he sold in the course of a month at an advance of $7 per barrel,-when he made an investment of one half of his funds in pork, the other in whisky reached $1,80, and pork $50 per barrel, he sold out and found that he had sufficient funds to purchase a house on Seventh street, for which he paid $7,500. Such we know to be the history of one hundred dollars in currency since the war commenced, and it is in just such a manner that immense fortunes have been made.—*Cincinnati paper.*

WARM.—The weather.

Important to Cigar Makers.

The new internal revenue requires every person before making any cigars, whether for himself or for other parties, to procure from the Assistant Assessor of the district in which he resides a permit authorizing such trade, for which permit the Assessor is entitled to a fee of twenty five cents. If such person desires to work at cigar making in any other assessment district than that in which he resides, such permit must be presented to the Assistant Assessor of such other district, and his indorsement thereon procured authorizing such trade, for which he is entitled to a fee of ten cents.

Every person making cigars shall keep an accurate account of all the cigars made by him or her, for whom made, their kind and quality. If made for any other person than himself, the name and place of business of such person, and on the first Monday of every month a copy of such account, verified by oath, is to be delivered to the Assistant Assessor if required by him.

Any person making cigars without such permit, or the proper indorsement thereon, shall be punished by a fine of $5 for each day, or imprisonment. Any person failing to make return, or making a false return, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment.

Any person, firm or corporation employing or procuring any person to make any cigars, who has not a permit, nor the indorsement required thereon, shall forfeit all such cigars, and tobacco for making them.

All cigars manufactured are to be packed in bundles, boxes or packages, open to inspection, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse for export, each bundle, box or package, is to be stamped by the Inspector, and if not so stamped are liable to seizure wherever found.

MATERIAL OF THE ARMY.—It is peculiarly affecting to see and reflect how much of the bravery, intelligence, and true worth of the nation is crowded within a circuit of a few miles in the pine woods in front of Petersburg. Here all professions and classes are fully and creditably represented. How many vacancies does this gallant Army of the Potomac and James make even in the pulpits, at the bars, in the colleges, and in the magnificent drawing-rooms, as well as in the humble cottages of the free and inexhaustible and invincible North. What an immense moral power, besides the grandest military power ever organized, we have in this army, backed by the moral power of the North and the world. Never did an army contain more intellect and cultivation than this grand army of Union and Liberty. I will not detail to the enemy its military arrangements, preparations, or *personnel*, but almost every camp is an artistic village of canvas and green boughs, combining almost all the comforts and luxuries of home. The quarters of some of the officers, in fact are magnificent architectural palaces of perennial green, carpeted with the greenest, softest, glossiest, coolest carpets of carefully disposed fresh pine tag.—*Army of the Potomac letter.*

THE State Constitutional Convention of Maryland, on the 19th, passed the following resolution by a vote of 33 yeas to 17 nays:

Ordered, That this Convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the commandants of the military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety, to assess upon the sympathizers with the rebellion resident in this State the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate the loyal sufferers.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY. Dr. Page, of Washington, communicates to the *Republican* of that city the following simple remedy, long known in family practice, and which was recently tried in the camp of the New York 22d regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily, and with rapid cures in every case:

Receipt: In a tea-cup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution, till the cup is twothirds or three quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed and the solution allowed to cool.

Dose—Tablespoonful three times a day until relieved.

The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrœha.

Why are clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the rains.

"Not Deep Enough for Prayer."

A good story is told of two raftsmen, which occurred during the late big blow on the Misissippi, at which time so many rafts were swamped, and steamboats lost their sky riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the waves broke over with tremendious uproar, and expected instant destruction, the raftsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency. Happening to open his eyes an instant, he observed his companion, not engaged in prayers, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of the raft. "What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "get down on your knees now, for there isn't a minit between us and purgatory!"

"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he cooly continued to punch with his pole; "be aisy now; *what's the use of prayin' when a feller can tech bottom with a pole?*"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of Christians, who prefer to omit prayer so long as they can "tech bottom."

It was a smart boy who owned that he liked everything good but a good whipping. The same boy liked a good rainy day, too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go fishing.

A little girl who was walking with her mother was tempted by the sight of a basket of oranges, exposed for sale in a store, quietly took one; but afterwards stricken by conscience returned it. After her return home, she was discovered in tears, and on being asked the cause of her sorrow, replied, sobbing:—

'Mama, I haven't broken any of the commandments, but I think I've cracked one a little.'

She was forgiven.

A foreigner, who had mixed among many nations, was asked if he had observed any particular quality in our species that might be considered universal. He replied:—'Me tink dat all men love lazy.'

Dobbs, on being questioned by the court as to whether he had ever been extensively engaged in the hotel business, answered that he rather thought he had, as he once 'boarded a frigate and two sloops-of-war.'

A student in ancient mythology will at one time in his researches resembld a cat on a woodpile—if he muse long enough over the Styx.

To dream you are a pig, behoves you to guard well your tongue, lest you turn out a *bore*.

LABOR AND MEDITATION.—He who in his studies wholly applies himself to labor and exercise, and neglects meditation, loses his time; and he who only applies himself to meditation, and neglects experimental exercise, does only wander and lose himself. The first can never know anything exactly; his knowledge will always be intermixed with doubts and obscurities; and the last will only pursue shadows; his knowledge will never be certain and solid. Labor, but slight not meditation. Meditate, but slight not labor.

How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field.

A lady sitting in the same box at the opera with a French physician, was much troubled with *ennui*, and happened to gape. 'Excuse me, madam,' said the doctor, 'I am glad you did not swallow me.' 'Give yourself no uneasiness,' replied the lady, 'I am a Jewess, and never eat pork.'

There is a tree in front of General Harrow's Fourth Divsion, Fifth Army Corps, Sherman's Army, which is called the fatal tree. Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the illfated tree, to take a position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot, when a board was placed there with the word 'Dangerous' chalked upon it. The rebels shot the guide board in fragments, and a Sergeant took his place behind the unsuspected tree. In less than five minutes two Minnie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell, the eighth martyr, beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

FATTENING ANIMALS.—Feeding these should be commenced early in the season—the same amount of food will go much farther now than in cold weather. Late summer apples may be fed to swine. Select and purchase all needed stock.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES

of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

The Congressional Conference.

The proceedings of the Conference which re assembled at Tyrone on the 3d inst., will be found in to-day's *Globe.* Mr. A. A. Barker, of Cambria county, having received a majority of the votes of the Conference on the 393d ballot, was declared nominated—the conferees of Cambria, Blair and Mifflin counties having voted for Mr. Barker, and the conferees from Huntingdon county voting for Mr. Dorris, a gentleman our county Convention and his conferees believed to be the best man for the times brought prominently before the District for the office. The conferees from this county did their duty in pressing the claims of the county, and having occupied a seat in that Conference, we speak what we believe when we say, that the editors of the *Journal & American* are responsible for the defeat of the claims of this county. That paper, with the assistance of two or three of its interested friends, has steadily opposed the nomination of Mr. Dorris by the Conference even after he had received the nomination by the Union county Convention. It was stated in the Conference by a friend of Mr. Barker, that the *Journal & American*, the "Republican organ of the county," was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Dorris, and that, as such was the fact it would disorganize the party to give him the nomination. The *Journal & American* disorganizers are welcome to all the glory they can enjoy in the defeat of Mr. Dorris, the Union nominee of the county, and if their conduct can be approved by Union men, then it is useless to attempt an opposition to the Vallandigham disunion party of the county and District.

The Election.

The soldiers will have a vote. The election on Tuesday last resulted largely in favor of the first, as well as the second and third amendments. Many of the Vallandigham Democratic counties give large majorities against the soldiers voting. The counties giving Union majorities, give large majorities for the soldiers to vote. The vote in every county in the State, shows that the rebel sympathizing Vallandigham Democratic party is opposed to the soldiers voting—this shl'd be sufficient evidence to satisfy the brave soldiers, that there is but one party in the State, truly their friends, and the friends of the Union. A[illegible] of the rebel [illegible] of the State are [illegible]

Phunny—For the editors of the *Journal & American* to deny being disorganizers after weeks of opposition to a nominee of the Union County Convention.

Phunnier—For the editors of the *Journal & American* to deny being in league with the *Monitor* faction to break down the *Globe.*

Phunniest—For the editors of the *Journal & American* to lay claim to being the organ of the *Union* party of the county.

Cool—For the *Journal & American* editors, at this late day, to tell Union Democrats that they should have no voice in Union Conventions. Andy Johnson must be a bitter pill to them.

Cooler—For the *Journal & American* editors to tell the "honest Union Republicans of this district" that it was a *direct* insult to them that a Union Democrat should be selected a Congressional Conferee.

Coolest—For the editors of the *Journal & American* and their "sorehead" special friends, to claim to be honest Union men.

THE Legislature meets to-day, (Tuesday,) *and it is to be hoped that* there will be no delay in passing the right kind of a militia bill.

SEE the Governor's call for 30,000 militia for State service. The States Rights Democracy, it is expected, will now rally (over the left,) to the music of the fife and drum.

Peace.

One of the supposed New York papers, says the *North American*, thinks that "nothing can be more clear, after Mr. Lincoln's announcement, than the fact that this Administration is unable to make peace, and that no end of the war is to be looked for during the presidency of Mr Lincoln." Jefferson Davis gave to Edmund Kirke a valid reason why Mr. Lincoln's Administration is unable to make peace—a reason which shows why no other administration could succeed better.—Davis said to Mr. Kirke:

"We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have." Any other administration, to secure peace, therefore, must concede southern independence. The terms and conditions of the boon are published.—The trouble is the nation will not pay the price. Peace is wanted, both by the government and by the people. But is not wanted on these conditions. It is not wanted without an entire defeat of the rebellion. It is not wanted without a removal of its cause, the punishment of traitors and the assurance of permanence. Undoubtedly Mr. Lincoln's administration stands in the way of such negotiation, and "is unable to make peace" on such terms. Just as certainly there are those who would avail themselves of them and make peace on any pretext. But the country is not agreed to the latter programme. It insists on war until peace grows out of it, accompanied by a reaffirmation of the Constitution and a removal of the pretexts of war. It is gladly yielding the means to secure this end. The votes of Congress, the conduct of the National convention, the enlistment of soldiers—every fact and indicative—proves that, although peace is wanted, it is not the name, but the substance which is desiderated. That hollow truce which the cavillers whom we have quoted pray for contains no kernel, and only a flimsy husk. It has a specious sound, but it is only sound; the voice and nothing more. The rebels will have independence or extermination, according to their language. The country awards them the latter alternative, if they will so have it—never the former.

If those sheets which carp and abuse and decry would look an instant beyond what is superficial, and consult national profit and honor, as sincerely as they do partizan power, there is no doubt that the ends of the war would be speedily reached. Their conduct prevents their prayer and obstructs our efforts. Give us six months of a thoroughly united national sentiment, and Mr. Davis' alternative would soon be withdrawn. He would seek on any terms, rather than reject the conditions which the President has published, and which are always open.

The Situation.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Aug 8.

The usual number and variety of rumors prevailed yesterday in reference to the movement of Early's army along the Potomac, and the counter movements of the Union forces in the same locality. On Saturday we stated that Early's forces had attempted a crossing, or were supposed to be moving in the direction of Shepherdstown for the purpose of crossing at the ford in that vicinity. The source whence the news of this movement was received was liable, but before the sun had gone down on Saturday night we had all kinds of rumors in relation to a collision said to have taken peace, either at Sharpsburg or at the South Mountain, below the old Antietam battle-ground. These rumors were revived Sunday morning. Some of our early risers who live on the high ground of the State Capital insists that they heard the sound of cannon—a low booming sound coming from the direction of the Bloody Gold already [illegible] that the sound is [illegible] were the evidences that a bloody fight was in progress between the forces of the Government and the hordes of rebels who have been gathering in Maryland for more than a week. We refer thus particularly to these rumors to show the State of the public mind here and elsewhere; and while we had these accounts of battle others of a still more exciting character came to us of the re-occupation of Chambersburg by the rebels, and an indication that there were troops marching in the direction of the Cumberland Valley, as if every peaceful hamlet and flourishing borough in that broad and fertile expanse were to be given to the flames of rebel torches.

On careful inquiry made at official sources we are satisfied that there has been no collision either in the Cumberland or the Shenandoah Valley up to 6 o'clock last evening. It is not for us to refer to the position or strength of our forces in those regions nor would it be safe for us to discuss the arrangements and the means at hand of the government to cope with Earley's combined forces now operating on the upper Potomac.

It is anticipated if a collision does occur between our troops and the rebels, it will take place at Middletown. This village is on the Catoctin creek, nine miles west by north of Frederick, Md. Military men, or least those aquainted with the disposition of our troops, will understand why a collision is anticipated at Middletown, and he may add to this as an assurance to the public, that if our forces have an opportunity to deliver a blow at this point, its result must be of the greatest importance and benefit to the government.

Gen. Sheridan has been placed in command of all the forces now operating on the Upper Potomac, Gen Hunter having been relieved.

At 8 o'clock last evening we had telegraphic communication direct with Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The recent call for Volunteers—Equalization of the quota—Opinion of solicitor Whiting.

The Solicitor of the War Deparment, Mr. WILLIAM WHITING, has delivered an opinion regarding the recent call for 500,000 volunteers and the questions relating thereto as respects the settlement of quotas. He says the chief object of these laws is to bring able-bodied men into the military service, and to distribute as equally as practicable the burden of supplying them. The Solicitor says that each man furnished under the present call, whether his period of enlistment be longer or shorter, should count only *one* in the quota now required, and each district should furnish the full number of men which should finally be determined on and called for as its quota, but if one district shall fill its quota with one-year men, and if another district shall fill its quota with three-years' men, the *amount of service* of these districts will not be equal.

The Solicitor agrees to give credit under a new call to the district furnishing three-years volunteers, three times the amount of service credited to the districts furnishing only one-year volunteers.

That district which, in the present draft, furnishes one-year men, cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part, the present year, leaving the rest to be met on the next call; whereas, the district furnishing three years' men now gains at once the same benefit in the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service.

The Solicitor concludes as follows; It is the duty of each disirict to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received whether for one, two, or three-years' service. Those districts which furnish three-years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit, therefore, on all future calls.

THE EFFECT OF THE DRAFT ON MEN ACTUALLY IN SERVICE.

The service of the National Government, as soldiers, to understand, *that when a man is in the army regularly mustered into the United States service, he is not subject to the requirements of the draft made during the term of his enlistment.* This decision does not apply to the men entering the State service for any emergency; nor will it effect those who merely put themselves under arms for local duty. It only applies to men who are regularly mustered into the United States service, without regard to the term for which they have enlisted. Hence the men who are in the one hundred days' organizations, are not subject to the draft. They are already in the service, and can no more be drafted than the veterans who are in the field.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SECRETARY FESSENDEN, it is said expresses much gratification at the manner in which the new loan is being taken by the people. Returns are, as yet, received from but comparatively few points, but the aggregate reported officially and unofficially is, already over ten millions of dollars.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be found at Lewis' News Store.

THE COPPERHEAD PRESS is now sorely exercised and is toiling to lash the public into indignation about the emptiest of hollow abstractions. The point fiercely insisted upon is, that Mr. Lincoln must not refuse to welcome back the South with slavery. But the South does not offer to come back with slavery. Not the slightest particle of evidence exists that she makes such an offer. When evidence to this effect is shown, then it will be in order to discuss the mooted question. Till then all that is printed or said in hostility to the President's position, is to no practical purpose, except to help the enemy by assailing the Government, This is transparently the sole object in view by those persons that, since the peace force at Niagara can talk of little except what they gratuitously designate "as President's ultimatum."

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

The advance of the Rebel Army has again crossed the Potomac and this morning occupied Hagerstown.

I call for thirty thousand volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State to serve during the emergency for the defence of the State.

The men east of Johnstown will rendezvous at Harrisburg, and those west of that place at Pittsburg.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon the people of the State the necessity for the immediate presence of this force.

The General Orders which accompany this Proclamation, set forth the arrangements for transportation, &c., and the mode of organization.

A. G. CURTIN. [L. S.]

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HEADQUARTERS PA., MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, Aug. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53.

In accordance with my proclamation this day made.

It is Ordered,

1. That all able-bodied men of Pennsylvania do immediately assemble in their respective boroughs, wards and townships, and organize companies for the defence of the State.

2. Companies, as rapidly as organized, will, on application to the different railroad companies, be furnished with transportation, by the United States, to the proper rendezvous—those organized west of Johnstown, to Camp Reynolds, at Pittsburg; those organized east of Johnstown, to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where they will be subsisted by the U. S. Government sworn into the service of the State, for State defence during the period of the existing emergency, and organized into regiments. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't., Gen. Pa.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

PREPARE FOR THE INVADERS!

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. COUCH.

The following circular has just been issued by Gen. Couch:

HEADQ'R'S., OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern tier of Counties of Pennsylvania

Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall. I, therefore, call upon you to put your rifles and shot guns in good order; also, supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition. Your corn fields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover, and at the same time enable you to kill the marauders. Recollect that if they come, it is to plunder, destroy and burn your property.

[Signed,] D. N. COUCH,
Maj. Gen. Commanding

The Burning of Chambersburg--The Town Desolated--Sufferings of the Inhabitants.

[*Correspondence of the Press*]

HARRISBURG, Aug., 1, 1864.

I avail myself of the use of your paper to acquaint the public with the deeds done at the ill-fated city of Chambersburg. I do this in haste, on behalf of the sufferings and distress of her sorrowing people. I will simply narrate what my own observations and the undoubted testimony of her best citizens have taught me to be facts. I propose no sensation story to arouse the sensibilities of our Christian people, but will present an unvarnished picture of the realities, which are enough to cause the most stony hearts to cry out for vengeance. A chapter of woe has been written at Chambersburg that will startle the whole civilized world.

On the morning of the 30th July, at 4 o'clock, a squad of General McCausland's cavalry, in charge of Major Harry Gilmor, approached the suburbs of the city with caution, firing some shots, and meeting with no opposition they stopped at the residence of Colonel Boyd, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and asked for breakfast. The Colonel being absent, they were met by his estimable lady, who was aroused from her bed, and proceeded to comply with their demands. Her servants having all left in fear, she informed them she could at once give them some bread, butter, and milk, but that it would take her some time to prepare a cooked breakfast. They chose the former, which they took away to their pickets, and, after some time, returned with the vessels. They then occupied the town, which they found unprotected. A large number went to the Franklin Hotel and demanded breakfast, which was procured. In the meantime, General McCausland had made a peremptory demand upon the city for $500,000, $100,000 of which, I believe, was to be in gold. The banks had removed all their money, all the comedimen but one had left, and the people were utterly unable to respond to this demand. About eight o'clock, the people were given ten minutes to leave their buildings, when a systematically arranged plan of firing the whole of the burnt district was commenced. No pen can delineate the scene of confusion and grief that followed. Camphene was poured profusely over the most combustible materials, and in the time that it takes to write this the city was in flames. The inhabitants scarce knew what they did, or what to save first. In one instance, a man had to bury his dead wife in the garden to keep her body from the devouring flames; in another, a father his child. The sick barely escaped, borne upon the shoulders of their friends; cows and pigs were consumed alive in their stables. Two colored women who had fled for safety into the garret, fearing captivity, were consumed alive. A sick colored man, who was so feeble as scarcely to be able to leave his bed was so burned before he escaped as to die the same day. A gentleman told me he begged for a little time to get his blind and aged father and mother away, but the house was in flames ere they left it, losing all their clothing.

Through walls of fire on either side, and crackling flame and suffocating smoke, the father, mother, and little children had to fly for safety, carrying such parcels as they could bear. In very many cases they saved nothing but the clothes upon their backs. The horses had all been sent off, and the only means of transportation was what they could bear away in their arms. Delicate women put forth superhuman efforts, and carried immense weights, while others could barely, in their anguish, support themselves. Pistols were pointed at the heads of innocent and defenceless women, and they were made, in the presence of their crying children, to ask *pardon for their frenzied remarks.* By some they were jeered as they labored in their suffering. Oh, God! are there any still who sympathize with those who did this thing? Let them go to the blackened and desolate homes of Chambersburg; let them see the broken hearts that death will soon claim; let them go to the asylums for the maniac, and ask if there are any from Chambersburg; let them go to the alms-house and ask if any have been affluent, and how came their poverty. Let the reader draw a picture: to day you are in the enjoyment of wealth and luxuries, to morrow the clothes upon you are your all. If you have a family of children depending upon you, in such an hour of trial, what will you do with them? If there is a mother in our whole land who can feel, let her respond to the feelings of a mother, and give to these afflicted. Let the little children who are blessed with comfort and plenty respond—let the manufacturer, the merchant, the contractor, who are growing rich, respond, and quickly brighten the gloom of these desolate homes. Organize in counties and cities, without delay, and appoint your treasurers to receive for the 'Chambersburg fund.' The people appeal to you in words of searching fire for aid. They will appoint their committee, and will equitably distribute your alms. In the name of God and humanity, let me entreat you to this. If your hearts are still unmoved, go to Chambersburg and hear the sad voice of the broken spirit, and your eyes will be baptized with tears of kindness and charity.

The immense paper mill, the flouring mills, the axe factory, the chair factory, the carriage factory, the distillery and brewery, and all the places of business that gave employment to the poor, are swept away. The court house, the printing offices, the city hall the bank, and all the hotels are gone. The finest private residences, two churches, and all the stores are destroyed. The jail, public school, railroad shops, and the warehouse of Oaks & Caufman, are undisturbed.

The railroad took down to day some car loads of provisions, and they will be looked for with anxiety daily, as those who are left with homes are seriously taxed in supporting their destitute neighbors. As the kind offering of a lady who had her house filled with thirty of these, I carried a basket full of provisions to a poor family, whose all to eat was but a quarter of a loaf of bread. Send flour, meat, rice, potatoes, groceries, candles, materials for clothing for men, women and children; send money to build up again these once happy homes; or shall they, like the Acadian farmers of Grand Pre, be driven from their homes by fire and sword, and, with the ever yearning spirit of Evangeline, wander forth hopelessly seeking rest and peace.

Dr. Richards, their surgeon (formerly of Eutaw street, Baltimore,) upon the pleading solicitation of a lady acquaintance whom he met to save her house, would not brook the meeting of the *magnanimous* general, but gave her his horse, which she rode, saying that "McCausland was drunk, and a perfect devil." It is said that some of these "devils" wept at the misery they had created. A young lady told me that one carried a large bundle on horseback out of the city for her while she led her little brother and sister through the fiery streets. At one point she had to turn back and seek some other outlet, as to proceed would have been destruction. Individual cases of suffering and losses could be given, almost without number, that would harrow your souls to their very depths. I leave to the just indignation of the American people the choice of their own epithets to express their feelings at such a diabolical and fiendish act. My vocabulary fails me.

From the most careful estimate, not less than $4,000,000 would be required to restore to the people what they have lost, at the present high prices. Nearly three hundred houses, factories, and mills were consumed, with all their material. The loss of some was not less than $60,000. Chambersburg was a wealthy place and a beautiful town in the heart of Cumberland valley. W. W. T.

Potato Cakes.—Take two pounds of very mealy boiled potatoes, mash them very fine with a little salt, mix them with two pounds of flour, add milk enough to make this into dough, beating it up with a spoon, and put in a little yeast. Set it before the fire to rise, and when it has risen divide it into cakes the size of a muffin, and bake them. The cakes may be cut open and buttered hot. They are particularly [illegible]

Grand results of the Battle of the Army of the Tennessee.

A correspondent, writing from before Atlanta on the 26th ult., says of the battle of the 22d:

As the details of the battle come in, its importance and rank among the great battles of the war became more apparent. Never, perhaps, in any campaign, has more desperate or more successful fighting under disadvantageous circumstances occurred. Gettysburg, with its thousands of dead strewing the ground; Stone river, with its frightful losses; Chickamauga, than which no bloodier field can be found, present no such scenes as were here witnessed.

The design of the rebel general was a daring one, and was so nearly successful, that what the results of its entire success would have been may be readily preceived. Nothing but the most persistent courage and desperate fighting saved the Army of the Tennessee from a complete rout. Stimultaneous with an impetuous attack of a well appointed column on the extreme flank its commander fell, and parts of the line were broken through by overpowering masses. Assaults were repulsed from the front, and then lines were faced to the rear, and attacks repulsed from that direction. This was particularly the case in the 17th Army Corps, where the rebel dead, strewed in its front, tell of the deep desperation of the contest. In such a scene it is impossible to speak of the doings of regiments or bodies. It seemed to be a contest where companies and individuals fought, as reason dictated. Divisions beset on every side by an impetuous foe, fought by detatchments; corps and corps commanders were lost sight of, and divisions and brigades forgotten. When they were fought as commands they were marched from one end of a ridge to another, or fought from one side of a work, then from the other. But the troops, tried on many sanguinary fields, were not to be thrown into disorder or confusion. Assaults were received and repulsed, and attacks were made and improved. On the extreme right of this army, in front of Gen. Wood's division, the battle could be plainly seen from the headquarters of Gen Sherman. Near the right of the line, Capt. Glass' battery of 20-pound Parrotts were stationed, and the regiments supporting it were driven away at the first onset of the enemy. General Wood observing the battery deserted, and the enemy endeavoring to carry it off, sent his reserve force to retake it. This force moving through ravines, was not observed by the enemy, and gained the work just at the moment that an additional force of the enemy, who had been sent to assist in carrying off the guns, mounted the work, and here was seen by Generals Sherman, Scheld, and others, one of the most stubborn conflicts that a soldier ever engaged in. In the suspense and intense excitement of the occasion, it seemed to last half an hour, when in reality it was of short duration, and resulted in the free use of the bayonet. From an extended point on the road leading to the city, near the left of General Hascall's line, batteries were brought into position, that played with frightful havoc into the flanks of the daring enemy. These shells, ploughing through their ranks, already thinned by the destructive musketry of our infantry—these missiles, coming with their peculiar screaming noise, scattering death amidst them—unnerved them, and sent them in confusion back over the field they had so nearly won. Their backs were no sooner turned than our men jumped to their feet, and with a wild exultant cheer sent a volley through their wasted lines, that told with fearful effect. Thrice their colors fell with the bearers, but each time they were picked up, and finally borne off by the gallant few who were left to tell the story of their gallant fight.

Such conflicts are beyond the control of officers of any grade, and none but the brave, heroic men who carry the muskets deserve the credit for such bitter, courage that thus confronts death, and with nerves that thus withstand the assaults of very superior numbers of men, maddened by delusions, are heroes; and deserve monuments of brass. On this part of the field one hundred and sixty-five dead rebels were found. These figures alone speak for the determined resistance that was made. In front of the 20th Ohio just such another scene might have been witnessed. Men of that regiment captured and in the enemy's hands were literally jerked out of their hands, the rebels pulling by the feet and our men by the body.

From reports now at Gen. Logan's headquarters it may be seen that we have buried or exchanged under a flag of truce three thousand seven hundred dead bodies. The usual proportion of wounded to dead is five to one. In this battle, however, it is brought down to two to one, thus giving another evidence of its desperate nature. This proportion would give seven thousand four hundred wounded. The killed and wounded and prisoners in our hands make their loss over twelve thousand. We have seven battle flags now in our posession. These figures, it is believed, are none too high, and are rather considered to be too low by those best acquainted with the nature of the combat.

Our losses are not so heavy as would be supposed. Our men were, for the greater portion of the battle, under good protection, and ,stung by the loss of their noble commander, were bitter and determined in their works. The enemy had at one time in their hands fifteen pieces of artillery. They were enabled however, to take from the field only eight of those pieces. So far as the loss in artillery is concerned, it is of little importance aside from the mortal particular arm of the service, and can well afford to spare the same number of pieces at the same price. In prisoners our loss is not definitely known, but it is asserted by Gen Logan that 3,500 will cover our entire loss. The losses fall equally throughout the command. It is reported that the 20th Regiment Illinois Volunteers went into the fight 116 strong, and came out with their lieutenant colonel, one captain, and sixteen men. Other regiments were quite as fearfully cut up but, comparatively speaking, our losses are light, and, as the above figures will show, the Army of the Tennessee won, on the 22d ult., one of the most decisive victories of the war.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

From Gen. Sherman.

Particulars of the battle on the 28th—642 rebel dead buried—Three rebel generals severely wounded—Our loss less than 600 all told—Rebel loss at least 5000.

From the Nashville Union, July 31.

Official dispatches have just been received in this city, giving some further particulars of the battle of the 28th. The rebels made several assaults upon our lines, which were completely covered by fortifications, and at each time were handsomely repulsed.

They moved in solid columns, chiefly against the front of Logan's (Fourteenth) Corps, but occasionally striking at others. The defeat was so complete that the greater portion of the wounded of the rebels dead and many of the wounded fell into our hands.

We have already burned 642 dead rebels, and more are yet lying on the field, besides a very few carried off.

General Howard estimates the rebel loss at 5,000 at least, while Logan's loss was less than 500, and that of our whole force will not exceed 600.

The rebels lost three generals severely wounded—Stephen D. Lee, Stewart and Loring. The fact that the first named took part in the battle, evinces that the troops lately in Mississipi have been recalled and united to Hood's army since their defeat by General Smith.

Hood has evidently determined to win a victory to make Atlanta the grave of his army. All we have to say is, we hope he will persevere in his resolution. We wonder if he will claim a victory on the 28th?

Gen. Stoneman defeats the Rebel Wheeler.

LOUISVILLE, Aug 3.—To-day's Nashville *Union* says: Apparently well authenticated but unofficial information has been received that Stoneman not only cut the Union railroad, but defeated Wheller, with a loss of five hundred to one thousand men, at Proctor's Creek. The rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands.

The Defeat of Gen. McCook

NASHVILLE, Aug. 4.—General Stoneman sent a force of cavalry, consisting of Long and Lagrange's brigades, 3,500 strong, on the 26th ult., under, comand of General Edward McCook, to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad.

They had destroyed 18 miles of the road and started to capture a train of 500 wagons going from Atlanta to Macon, or Columbus McCook captured this train near Neuman, with 500 men, including 127 officers, and wagons laden with valuable stores, including liquors and the private papers of General Hood and others.

After possessing themselves of what they wanted, the wagons were burned and McCook started to return with the prisoners, and 300 mules, but was overtaken by a rebel force under Gen. Ransom, so large as to completely surround him. A desperate engagement followed, during which many of McCook's men escaped and found their way to Marietta The number of Federals captured will, it is believed, reach 200. This disaster is attributed to the troops partaking too freely of the liquors found in the captured train.

Long's brigade consiststed of the 3d and 4th Ohio, 2d Indiana and 4th Regulars, and part of Lagrange's brigade was composed of troops who were with Rousseau in his late expedtion.

Forrest is reported at Atlanta, under Hood. Two hundred and thirty seven reble prisoners reached here last evening, including 11 commissioned officers.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, from a prominent officer there to another, says that fires are now burning in Atlanta, indicating that Hood is evacuating.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department show that General McCook is safe, and that at least one thousand of his men will succeed in rejoining his command.

LATEST NEWS.

Later from Petersburg.—The Unsuccessful Rebel Assault.—A Severe Fight.—The Rebels Repulsed with Slaughter.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 7.

Further accounts of the unsuccessful attempt of the rebels to mine our works on Friday evening, and the charge which followed, represent the fighting to have been severe. The explosion was followed by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with considerable slaughter. A heavy cannonading opened on both sides, after which all became quiet. Our works were not injured by the explosion, and the loss of the rebels was much heavier than ours.

General Foster is represented as being hopeful of taking Charleston.

THE REBEL INVASION.

THE REBELS ALL ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 2.30 P. M.

The *American* says, we learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the Upper Potomac, that the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, *moving off in great haste.* Their rear guard crossed at Shepherdstown at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance of the invaders crossed at Hancock about the same time.

Previous to leaving they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown yesterday, and arrested and carried off four prominent citizens as hostages for the rebel citizens of that town arrested by order of Gen. Hunter.

From the south side of the Potomac we learn that Gen. Early has been moving up the valley towards Winchester, with his harvest train, during all last week, scouring the country for conscrips and grain, and consequently making but slow progress. The information received a week ago that the rebels would make a feint movement merely on Naryland to cover his return trains, has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving off towards Staunton.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, 1864.

The Election.--The Amendments.

The following is the official vote in Huntingdon county, for and against the Amendments to the Constitution. The vote is small,—the Vallandigham party in most of the districts not voting. Where that party voted, almost every member of it voted against the soldiers. The soldiers will readily see now who are their friends, and who would deprive them of the rights of freemen if they had the power.

	For the Amendment.	Against the Amendment	For the 2nd Amendment	Against 2nd Amendment	For 3rd Amendment	Against 3rd Amendment
Brady	67	34	68	34	67	34
Cass	112		107		107	
Carbon	70	106	71	106	72	103
Clay	87		84		86	
Cromwell	112		112		112	
Dublin	75	30	73		74	
Franklin	123	33	123	29	123	29
Henderson	45	2	48	1	48	1
Hopewell	74		74		74	
Huntingdon	192	2	191	1	191	1
Juniata	42	2	42	2	41	1
Morris	82	22	82	21	82	21
Oneida	59		59		59	
Penn	77	2	78	2	79	1
Springfield	77		77		77	
Tell	44	34	46	30	48	30
Tod	94	11	94	11	94	11
Union	105		105		105	
Warriormark	131	8	129	8	127	8
Walker	52		52		52	
West	66	8	67	8	67	8
Petersburg	68	7	66	6	68	6
Mount Union	51	1	52		52	
Barree	112	27	112	27	112	
Birmingham	36	3	36		36	
Jackson	134	2	136	1	134	1
Porter	194	26	195	20	190	19
Shirley	124		121		120	
	2381	360	2499	307	2497	303

Be Prepared for Thieves & Incendiaries.

On Friday last, forty one gentlemen and one lady, citizens of this place, subscribed and paid $40 each, to arm a company of that number with the improved Spencer seven-shooter rifle. The rifles will be received this week, and a company organized to use them. It would be well if several companies with the same kind of guns could be organized in the county. The number of our company will be increased.

☞ Thursday last, the day set apart for humiliation and prayer, was very generally observed in this place. Mr. Price of the Methodist church preached in the Presbyterian church in the morning, and in the evening Mr. Bingham and Mr. Read spoke in the Methodist church.

MAJ. DIVEN, of the 12th Penna. Reserves, has received authority to raise companies to form a regiment for one year's service, which he is to command. Parties wishing to recruit for his regiment will call on, or address, Capt. OREM, *White Hall Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.*

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY Printing Office in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the rebels—all the presses, books, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing was saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material and press can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the REPOSITORY, and also THE OLD FLAG—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearages and advance subscriptions, to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

17th Congressional District.

[ADJOURNED MEETING.]

Conference met at Ward House, Tyrone, on Wednesday the 3rd day of Aug., at 10 o'clock, A. M. pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll being called, all the members answered to their names, except Mr. McCamant from whom a letter was read, stating his inability to be present before noon to-day.

On motion of Mr. Henderson the Conference adjourned until 1½ o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Conference reassembled at 1½, P. M. when the following ballots were had: (376 to 392) Barker 6, Dorris 3, Hall 3.

Mr. McCamant then presented the following letter which was read and ordered to be made a part of the minutes:

ALTOONA, August 3rd, 1864.

Messrs. McCamant, Geyer and Taylor:

GENTLEMEN:—The [illegible] sult before adjournment, I deem it proper to relieve you of any embarrassment so far as I am personally concerned. I need not say to you, gentlemen, my personal friends, and who are familiar with the history of the events which resulted in placing me in my present attitude, that I am not now, and have not been, anxious to be the Union Candidate for Congress in this District.

To the National Union party of the County of Blair which, in the Convention of its delegates, by a vote so decided and flattering, designated me as its candidate, and to you, gentlemen, representing the sentiment of that party and this convention, for the zeal and earnestness with which you have aimed to carry out that preference, I return my most profound acknowledgement. I would, however, be unworthy of the confidence reposed in me by my friends at home, if, with a selfishness uncapable of looking beyond personal claims or aspirations, I should ask you to do more than you have already done, to effect my nomination. I have personally no claim or merit, which does not dwindle to nothing in view of the CAUSE which it is, should be, the aim of all of us to further, in this trying hour of the republic. A pertinacious adherence to local claims or personal perferences, in times like these, would, as we must all feel, be unpardonable. At any time the expressed perference of a County Convention, must commit something to the discretion of its delegated agents. That discretion, I am free to say, should now be exercised by you, in your best judgement and most devoted patriotism. It was in this spirit and in good faith, that I absolved you on the second day of your ballotting, from any obligations you might feel to me personally; and I now say more explicitly, that I do not desire you to insist further upon my nomination, in any future balloting by the Conference.

I am, gentlemen,

Faithfully your friend,

LOUIS W. HALL.

On motion the Conference proceeded to the 393rd ballot, when Mr. Barker received 9, being the votes of Cambria, Mifflin and Blair, and was therefore declared duly nominated.

On motion Mr Henderson, seconded by Mr. McVitty, the nomination of Mr. Barker was made unanimous.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. McCamant, Nulter, and McKnee a committee to inform Mr. Barker of his nomination.

The committee retired and after a brief absence returned with Mr. Barker, who, after being introduced, accepted the nomination in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion Messrs. Kee, McCamant and Nulter were appointed a committee to invite Messrs. Hall and Dorris to appear before the Conference.

After a brief absence, the committee returned with Messrs. Hall and Dorris, who, after being introduced, respectively addressed the Conference.

On motion adjourned *sine die.*

WM. LEWIS, *Pres.*

A. C. MULLEN, S. MCCAMANT, } *Secy's.*

For the Globe.

A Cry from the Army.

NEAR PETERSBURG, Va. July 26, 1864.

I received to day, one of your town papers, I read it with great interest, especially the place where it says, "Don't forget the soldier's," that our friends at home, should not forget to write to us, and frequently send us papers. It is true the friends at home, are often very careless about writing, but they don't know how anxious we are to receive letters, as the letters from home or friends, are the only consolation and enjoyment a soldier has, while fighting for his country. I myself, have not heard from any of my friends, since the 4th inst., and I often hear others of my companions, say the same. How can our friends expect us to do our country justice, if they fail to do their duty in writing to us, while we are busy engaged to bring this rebellion to an end; our friends at home, talk about the army, but still forget to write. I therefore wish our friends would write more regular, and not forget to send us our town papers

A. A. P. W.

Veteran, P. V. V.

Headquarters 1st Brig. 1st Div. 5th A. C. July 28, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—For a full month, our brigade has been lying in the same dreary trenches, in front of Petersburg. The pickets are quiet, and the only casualties reported are caused by occasional shells. Sometimes a few shells are thrown at an unfinished work on our left, with a mixture of solid shot. There goes one, whizzing along. When the work aforesaid is completed we expect livelier times; and it will probably be ready to open before you receive this letter. It will mount about twenty guns, and is one of a cordon partially environing Petersburg. When their guns, and the answering pieces of the folks over the way, begin to express themselves, there is likely to be some noise.

The army seems to be in excellent spirits. Our boys have been accustomed to fighting on open ground, and having now protected themselves by heavy breastworks are not concerned [illegible]

grams every few days, are highly refreshing to the troops, and probably rather depressing to the followers of Lee. These telegrams put us in advance of the newspapers, when we get them, which unfortunately occurs but seldom.

Quite a liberal amount of vegetables has been issued to the soldiers by the Sanitary Commission, and the Commissary Department is issuing potatoes, cabbage, turnips, etc., Several issues of salt beef, in lieu of pork, have lately been made. This is generally unpopular. The beef is good, but furnishes no grease, which is the first essential principle of all a soldier's cookery. Grease fries his fresh beef, onions, potatoes; crackers, bread, and every part of the ration capable of being subjected to such an operation. At the halts for cooking, on the march, after water has been found, the next thing to be looked after is grease, and those who have it are esteemed specially fortunate.

I have just heard an exciting bit of news. Gen. Hancock has crossed the James and attacked the enemy this morning capturing four guns. This is official, so we know that something is doing, and who can tell what may come of it. We are to watch the enemy here, and see if he moves

J. S. B.

Appeal on Behalf of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31, 1864.

On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels under command of McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men entered Chambersburg, Pa., and demanded five hundred thousand dollars from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by General Jubal Early.

It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground. Without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families, they fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons.

The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John R. Warren, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the credited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for our relief

F. M. KIMMELL,
BARNARD WOLFE,
and many others.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

—Notwithstanding the frequent murders and out rages commited undetected in English railway carriages, there is not the last attempt to remedy the evils. The English would rather ride in close, lock-up compartments and be murdered than adopt the American plan of equality and be safe. Thackeray says, "Let us be genteel or die," The English do both.

DIED,

In Walker township, on the 30th ult., MARY, wife of Samuel Hicks, in her 46th year.

At his residence in Barree township, on the 20th ult., JOSHUA GREEN, in the 77th year of his age.

It is due to the memory of an old and respected citizen to say of him what all who knew him would most cheerfully testify, that he was a kind parent, an affectionate companion, a sincere friend, and for many years an humble and devoted follower of the meek and lowly Redeemer, ever obedient to the inspired injunction 'Whatsoever thy hand find to do, do it with thy might.' Like his Divine Master, he sought the welfare of his fellow men and it may be said of him, what alas, is true of few others, that he was,

'The friend of man—to vice alone a foe'

The poor and the stranger ever found a home beneath his hospitable roof, and were ever welcome to his generous board.

Having exceeded the years allotted to man here upon earth, he has been gathered at last to his father's 'like a shock of corn fully ripe,' called we trust by the Master, to wear the everlasting crown prepared for the finally faithful, and leaving behind him many friends, few enemies, and an example worthy of imitation. M.

COLTS FOR SALE.

Three colts, one 2 years old last Spring, and two one year old last Spring, all sired by McClouland's Morgan horse. Will be sold at Public Sale in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, the 20th August, 1864,

at one o'clock, P. M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by THEO. H. CREMER,

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1864.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Spruce Creek.
Union, Thursday, Aug. 25, at Franklintown.
Porter, Saturday, Aug. 27, at Alexandria
Warriormark, Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Birmingham.
West, Thursday, Sept. 8, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach who his character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McALLISTER, Co. Supt.

August 10, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Aug. 10
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11 00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9.50
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	$3 00 $8.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.75@2.75
Fair and Prime Red	$2.75@2.81
Rye	$1.75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.70
Oats	97
Barley	$1 00 $1.25
Cloverseed, Prime	$9.50
Timothy	$3,25@3.50
Flaxseed	$3.50
Wool	100@112
Hides	12

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ?bbl	$9,50@10,00
Extra do ?cwt	5,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,30
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,60
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	22
Shoulder	16
Side	18
Tallow	10

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

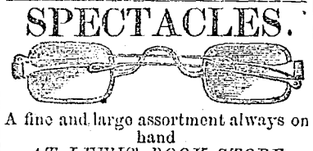
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM over all others in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of FOS, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER, Administrator.

je22, 1864-6t*

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3 '64.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of John B. McIlroy, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McIlroy, late of Jackson tp., decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOSEPH McILROY.

Aug. 5, 1864-6t. Administrator.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$12,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	8,50
No. 2½	" " "	7,50
No. 3.	*Small* " "	6,50
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	15,00
No. 13.	*Medium Laundry* (to run steam or hand.)	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½, and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

'A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be supplied for 2 cts. in a neat and pleasant dwelling.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address

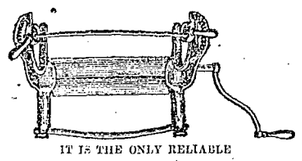
S. C. McCLAIN,
Mooresville, Hunt. co.

jy13-3t.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM, 1864.

Jane Ann Speer	vs Wm Bennett.
Mary J. Ashman	vs Gemmill & Cresswell
Samuel Fleming	vs John Stewart's Exrs.
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs Michael Stone.
Same	vs Same.
J. Dorsherry for use	vs W. S. Entrekin, gar
W. W. & D. Entrekin	vs Entrekin & Stone.
Henry C. Hirsh	vs George Sipes.
Jos. Gillam and wife	vs William Rothrock.
J. P. Anderson's Ex	vs Henry Orbany
D. S. and J. H. Peterson	vs Sarah A Bolinger.
Joseph Kurtzer	vs J. Kurtzer Gen. I. Ac
Lees & McVitty	vs Lewistown Gas Co
D. Stewart for use	vs H. N. Glasgow
D. H. Hoch	vs D. L. Glasgow and wife.
	vs William Speer

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 13, Platt Street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 160 Beekman st.

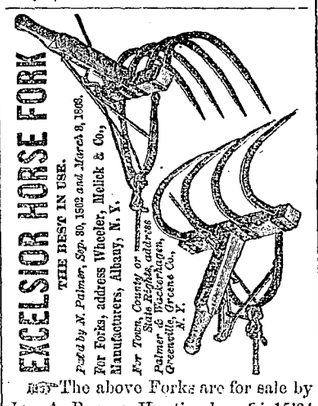
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK. THE BEST IN USE.



Patd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 8, 1864.

For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.

For Town, County or State Rights, address Palmer & Wackerhagen, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

☞ The above Forks are for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [je15'64

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. RARE,
3 HOUSEHOLDER,
jy20-2t Commissioners.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.

W. C. WAGONER, Prothy.

July 20, '64, 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

Now and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

SUMMER RESORT.—BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. R. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [je22-1m

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
april19, 1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity. SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of

JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R., Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-4t

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 360 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old Bar of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, aj27 NANCY HOLDER.

NOTICE!

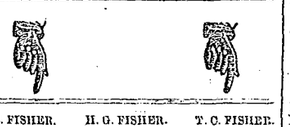
The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of [illegible]

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. O. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Nowell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27, 1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

april19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices. S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

H EAD QUARTERS FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

N EW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS NOW FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel satisfied we can offer superior inducements to all buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markiesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G EORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

N EW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,*

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made. R. ALLISON MILLER,

Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

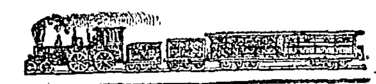
P APER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

C OAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

Y OU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 00	......	......	5 21	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 10	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	1 25
5 15	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	......	......	6 03	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	......	......	......	Barree,	......	......	12 44
5 58	......	......	6 17	SpruceCreek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 22	......	......	6 41	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	......	......	6 51	Tipton,	......	......	12 05
6 37	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 00
6 42	......	......	7 00	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 30	7 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	5 00
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,	LE 9 05	LE 9
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 11
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 00	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

G REAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M. Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

May. 2, 1864.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

G EORGE P. ELDREDGE

WITH

CHARLES DESILVER,

Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

Your patronage is solicited.

April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks,

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

The Paris Mantilla Emporium,

920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,

Sportsmen's Depot,

Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

A LL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

B E it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the enth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of { L. S. } the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

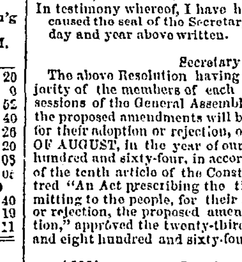
ELI SLIFER,

may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

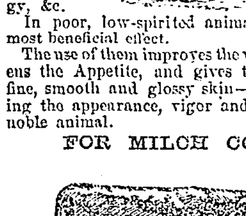
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



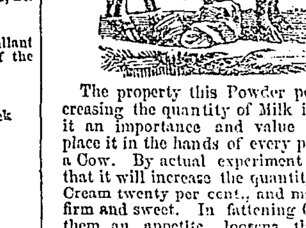
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



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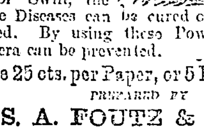

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JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

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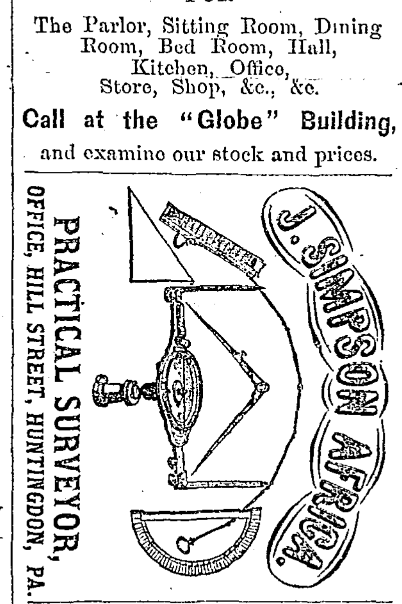

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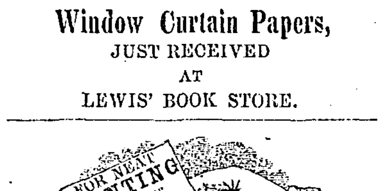

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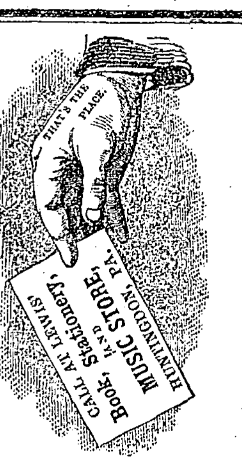

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